

Ellyson, Pollard and Koiner Are Primary Winners

MORE EVIDENCE OF CONCILIATORY MEXICAN PLANS

Courtesies of Port Are Ordered for De la Barra.

MAY BE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON

Attempt Being Made to Suppress All Talk in Congress of Mexican Affairs—Bryan Anxious to Get Early Report From Special Envoy Lind.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 5.—The administration to-day, as further evidence of the plan of diplomatic conciliation as to Mexico, ordered that the courtesies of the port of New York be extended to Senor de la Barra, Huerta's minister designate to France, Senor Peyrelle, Huerta's minister to Belgium, and Senor Palacio, second secretary of the De la Barra staff at Paris.

The State Department is not informed whether Senor de la Barra and his staff or companions will visit Washington. If they do it is already indicated in high official places that they will not be received as representatives of the Huerta government, but De la Barra may secure entrance as a former ambassador to the United States.

The administration is exerting its influence to suppress or restrain all talk in Congress about Mexican affairs. This is understood to be done so as to help out the mission of Special Ambassador Lind. As the personal representative of the President and further understood that he has been empowered, not only to offer, but to make, agreements binding on the administration, subject, of course, to ratification by the Senate.

Mr. Bryan is making every effort to get a report from Mr. Lind as soon as possible, and he announces that there will be no step in the negotiations made public in advance of the will of the President to the public events in Mexico which may take place between now and the arrival of Mr. Lind may, of course, necessitate a change in his instructions.

In the meanwhile, members of Congress are continuing to offer resolutions as a solution of the Mexican problem, but these resolutions are very far from consideration by any of the committees in charge of foreign affairs.

Mr. Stephens, of Texas, introduced a resolution to-day that the United States recognize a state of war in Mexico without giving direct recognition to either of the belligerents. The resolution further provides that the law prohibiting the exportation of arms to Mexico be repealed so that there shall be no test of the ability of the revolutionists to bring about peace.

Most of the army officers are of the opinion that if the revolutionists were allowed to get artillery there would be a swift end to the Mexican war.

These officers believe that the revolutionists are making great headway, considering that the Huertistas have all the artillery at their disposal.

Prisoners to be Liberated. The State Department received today a telegram to the effect that the prisoners, Sanchez and Winters, American citizens at Nuevo Laredo, charged with aiding the revolutionists, are about to be liberated by Huerta. Efforts for their release have been in progress for some time.

Secretary Bryan expects Mr. Lind to be in Mexico City by the end of the week. Little information was divulged at either the White House or the State Department as to the character of the mission entrusted to Lind, but the general understanding in official circles is that he carries broad powers for a most delicate task.

Administration officials will not admit that Mr. Lind is to attempt to mediate between the Huerta government and the revolutionists, or even directly endeavor to bring about a settlement. It is openly admitted that the retirement of Huerta in favor of a provisional President, acceptable to both sides who would conduct constitutional elections and set up a government to which the United States would extend recognition, is the thing the American government would like to see happen.

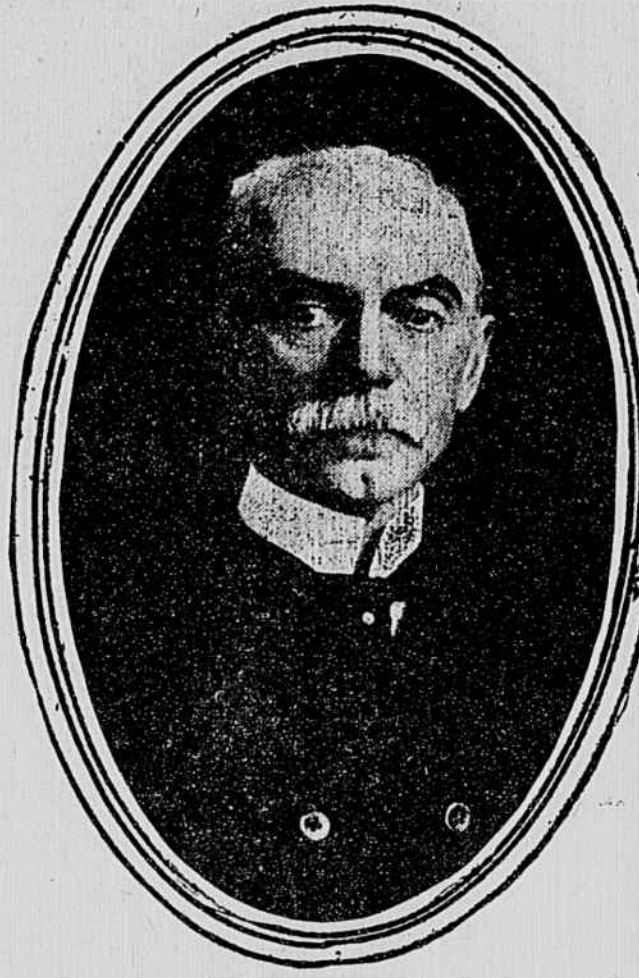
Officials realize the delicacy of the work before Mr. Lind, and are fully aware that the strongest obstacle he will encounter will be the national pride of the Mexicans. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, however, are relying on the discretion and tact of their envoy with a high confidence that his mission will be successful.

Mr. Lind has been given the names of prominent Mexicans, to whom he will explain the views of the American government.

While the President's representative may not deal directly with the Mexican authorities, it is certain that within a short time he will have communicated the ideas of the administration to all interested parties in the revolution.

Desperate Battle Under Way. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] El Paso, Texas, August 5.—While running through a steep gulch near

Winners in Primary as Shown by Incomplete Returns



J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, for Lieutenant-Governor.



GEORGE W. KOINER, for Commissioner of Agriculture.



JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, for Attorney-General.

Photos by Foster.

HENRICO COUNTY MAN IS LEADING JUDGE WILLIAMS

Returns Show He Has Majority of Nearly 3,000 for Attorney-General, and It Is Not Believed Later Figures Will Make Material Changes—Ellyson for Lieutenant-Governor, Leads Ticket, Defeating Machen, While Koiner, for Commissioner of Agriculture, Scores Sweeping Victory Over Brown.

RETURNS FROM ALL SECTIONS INDICATE RESULT OF PRIMARY

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:	
J. Taylor Ellyson	29,231
Lewis H. Machen	11,685
Alexander Wedderburn	994
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:	
S. Gordon Cumming	3,009
John Garland Pollard	21,959
Samuel W. Williams	19,163
FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:	
J. Thompson Brown	17,226
George W. Koiner	20,442

Scattering returns from nearly every county in the State, coupled with the complete figures of the cities, show the unquestioned nomination of J. Taylor Ellyson as Lieutenant-Governor and of George W. Koiner as Commissioner of Agriculture, and indicate the probable nomination of John Garland Pollard, of Henrico County, as Attorney-General in the State Democratic primary held yesterday.

Returns in the race for Attorney-General are still incomplete, the best figures at hand at 2 A. M. giving Mr. Pollard 21,959, as against 19,163 for Judge Williams. It is true that some of the strongholds of the Southwest, on which Judge Williams is depending, have not yet been reached, or have reported only partial returns, but it is also true that those Ninth District counties which have reported their vote have proved very disappointing to Judge Williams, Lee County giving a majority to Mr. Pollard of approximately 500. In other sections of the Southwest the vote reported was exceptionally light.

Not Ready to Concede Defeat.

Judge Williams could not be reached by telegraph this morning, having spent the day at Wytheville. His friends in Richmond are by no means ready to concede defeat. The city of Richmond gave Pollard a majority of 1,700; Augusta County and Staunton gave the Henrico candidate a majority of 400, though the detailed votes of the precincts is not yet all in. Orange County gave Pollard nearly 200 majority. Greenville went for him by 150; Danville, regarded as a Williams stronghold, and in Pittsylvania County, where Judge Williams was born and raised, gave Mr. Pollard 688 votes, a plurality of 192 over Williams and 354 over Cumming. Lee County was the surprise to the Pollard forces, its majority of 500 passing all expectations. Southampton piled up 586 majority for Pollard. Lynchburg, the scene of the famous joint debate with Mr. Cumming, went for Pollard in every ward, and gave a plurality of 431. Mr. Cumming only getting 47 votes in Lynchburg.

Bedford City piled up the Pollard majority 435, to Williams's 135, and the climax came when Roanoke, the metropolis of the Ninth District, and believed to be a stronghold of Judge Williams, reported a complete vote of Pollard, 1,150; Williams, 934.

Norfolk County was exceedingly late in reporting. With four precincts missing, it came in just at press time, showing Ellyson, 664; Machen, 36; Wedderburn, 30; Cumming, 100; Pollard, 419; Williams, 544; Brown, 397; Koiner, 656, thus reversing the big majority Brown secured there four years ago and putting an end to any hope the Bedford County man may have had that the later returns would pull him through.

Koiner Vote Is Feature of Election.

The strength of the Koiner vote all through the State was a feature of the campaign. On the face of the incomplete returns, he polled within 3,000 of as many votes as Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson did, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Ellyson's opponents made but partial canvass of the State.

Mr. Cumming issued a statement late last night congratulating the winner in the race, offering his services to the Democratic party for campaign work previous to the November election, and announcing his determination to run for the office of Attorney-General in 1917.

Returns from most sections of the State were slow and incomplete. Many telephone lines were out of commission, a great storm in the Valley cutting off several counties entirely, while in other sections the early closing of telegraph and telephone offices made returns inaccurate and unsatisfactory.

Sufficient figures were obtained, however, to settle beyond question the nomination in the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Commissioner of Agriculture, the latter fight having been so close four years ago that it took a week to determine the result. Friends of Judge Williams would not admit defeat last night, and waited for more complete figures. Mr. Pollard was jubilant, and after reading a great sheaf of personal telegrams from all sections of the State, was certain that he had won.

Legislative fights attracted much interest in many sections. C. W. Throckmorton was defeated for the House in Hen-

HEAD CHOSEN FOR RANDOLPH-MACON

Dr. William A. Webb, Missourian, Will Succeed Late W. W. Smith.

PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS

Board Makes Selection Upon Careful Recommendation of a Committee.



WILLIAM A. WEBB, A. M., LL. D., President of Central College, Fayette, Mo.

On the recommendation of the nominating committee, Dr. William A. Webb, of Central College, Fayette, Mo., was elected president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, in the place of the late Dr. W. W. Smith, founder of the Randolph-Macon system, last night at a called meeting of the board of trustees of Randolph-Macon College, held in the Young Men's Christian Association Building in this city.

The election of Dr. Webb was made on the unanimous recommendation of a committee consisting of Dr. B. F. Lipscomb, Judge E. D. Newman, Dr. J. W. Duffey, Dr. W. W. Lear and Edward P. Sheffer. The board has the assurance of Dr. Webb that he will immediately accept his election to this position and will occupy a home in Lynchburg before the opening of the college session on September 17. Since the death of Dr. Smith, the acting president of Randolph-Macon College has been Dr. N. A. Pattillo, professor of mathematics and dean of the faculty. The board passed resolutions thanking Dr. Webb for his efficient work. He will continue in the chair of mathematics and as dean of the faculty. The college is constantly increasing in size, and in 1913 had an enrollment of 576 scholars.

Educator of Note. The new president-elect, Dr. William A. Webb, is a layman and has for the past six years been president of Central College, Fayette, Mo., in which institution he served as professor of English for fourteen years. This college, under Dr. Webb's management, has come to be regarded as one of the best, if not the very best, college in the South.

WHITE SLAVE CASE COMES TO TRIAL

Jury Is Selected and Opening Statements Made by Attorneys.

CHANGE OF VENUE DENIED

Despite Sensational Features, Few Women Are Present in Court.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] San Francisco, August 5.—The trial of Maury E. Diggs, of Sacramento, under the Mann white slave act, began in Judge Van Fleet's court to-day and, with all the publicity it has received and all the sex problem agitations and publications of recent years, only two women who may not be taken as connected with the case appeared on the scene. Only five women attended and three of these were witnesses.

As for the case itself, it proceeded as matters usually do in the United States Court, without wrangling or unnecessary delay.

Last winter, Caminetti and Diggs, young married men of Sacramento, paid attentions to Marsh Warring and Lola Norris, girls of good families of the capital city. The affair resulted in an elopement to Reno, where the four were arrested, and white slave act prosecutions resulted.

Of Prominent Families. Caminetti, son of A. Caminetti, Assemblyman and Senator from Amador, Congressman from the Second District and now Commissioner-General of Immigration of the United States, was a clerk in a Capitol office. Diggs, whose family also is influential, was an architect who had designed some of the best buildings in Sacramento, and who seemed to have a career before him.

After McNab had resigned, the President named Matt I. Sullivan and Theodore Roche to conduct a special prosecution.

To-day, Sullivan and Roche conducted the case, and Deputy United States

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WIDE ACTIVITIES FULLY EXPOSED

House Committee Hears How Manufacturers Sought to Influence Congress.

TRAIL LEADS TO CAPITOL

Enemy's Letters Show Every Field of Public Policy Covered.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, August 5.—From the files of the National Association of Manufacturers to-day came the details of legislative activities of the widest range, extending from the home districts of members of Congress throughout the country to the White House and the Capitol. While the Senate lobby by investigators pursued their probe by an examination of former Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, the House committee got under way and placed in the record 160 letters from the files of James A. Emery, chief counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

From attempts to influence the selection of the Labor and Judiciary Committees of the House, to discussions of the possibility of coupling currency legislation with the tariff bill at the present session of Congress, from conversations with Majority Leader Oscar Underwood, of the House, to letters and telegrams to Presidents Wilson and Taft, the correspondence covered every field of public policy and legislative practice. Frankly and quietly, Emery, on the stand, acknowledged that he had recommended a contribution of \$500 to oppose Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, for re-election, or told of personal interviews with leaders and members of Congress in his attempts to influence the naming of committees or to prevent the enactment of legislation urged by organized labor. The correspondence suggested a bitter feud between the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Federation of Labor in an attempt to secure control

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CLERKS HANDCUFFED AND MAIL CAR ROBBED

Louisville and Nashville Passenger Train Boarded by Bandits.

EXTENT OF LOSS UNKNOWN

Inmates of Car Covered With Pistols and Ordered to Turn Faces to Wall.

Birmingham, Ala., August 5.—The mail car on the fast Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 4 northbound from New Orleans was boarded and robbed early to-night by two unknown white men, who held up the mail clerks. All the registered mail was taken, but no estimate could be made to-night of the amount obtained. The train reached Birmingham on time at 8:37 o'clock and two of the mail clerks, George Hoover and E. G. York, were found handcuffed together in such a way that the irons had to be filed from their wrists. The thumbs of Chief Clerk Harry Everett were securely bound together with heavy twine.

The robbers boarded the mail car at Catara, on the side opposite the station as the train began to move. The clerks said they immediately were covered

VANDERBILT HAS NARROW ESCAPE

His Life Saved by Desire to Protect Mrs. Pell's Paris Gown.

BREAKS DOWN ON STAND

He Tells How His Companions Were Killed on Automobile Ride.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Long Beach, N. Y., August 5.—That William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had a narrow escape from death in the automobile accident that claimed the life of S. Osgood Pell and William Laimbeer, because of the fact that he wished to protect a Paris gown worn by Mrs. Pell, became known for the first time to-day when he testified at the inquest into the disaster in which the two wealthy men and their chauffeur perished.

Vanderbilt would have been in the machine that was struck by a Long Island train Sunday night had he not stopped to secure a linen duster with which to cover Mrs. Pell's gown.

The rest of the party went on without waiting for the couple, who took another car and followed. They were so close behind that they almost saw the disaster.

Witness Breaks Down. Vanderbilt broke down when testifying before the public service commission at the hearing.

Chairman Decker, of the Public Service Commission, conducted the examination which brought out some surprising testimony.

Anson B. Smith, a flagman at Jekyll-Hyde Crossing, the one next below that where the accident occurred, said that he never received instructions in regard to an accident. He had a red lamp, he said, and he knew that it was to be used in case of an accident.

"What could you do at night if a train approached one way and an automobile approached another?" he replied.

"I would hold up my hand as a signal. The passengers in the automobile might see it by the flare of the train lamps."

Smith testified that he was largely left to use his own judgment in regard to signals.

Mr. Vanderbilt gave his testimony in a low voice.

"I had gone to Long Beach in my own car," said Mr. Vanderbilt. "It was the first time I had been there. I was with the Pell family and a friend, Richard Peters, and we had dinner at the Trouville. I was not feeling very well and decided to go home early."

"I was waiting, the Laimbeers and the Pells came toward me. We all agreed to go home together. Mr. Pell, his driver and the two Laimbeers got into the Pell car, and I said I would take Mrs. Pell in my car."

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"The Pell car started up and five minutes later I left. At Wreck Lead crossing we came upon a blockade. There were a number of cars between me and the crossing."

"I did not know what was the matter. I stopped my engine. Then I got out of my car and told Mrs. Pell that I had gone forward and saw what was the matter. I went ahead, leaving her in the car."

"I heard that several people had been killed on the tracks. I caught up a brakeman's lantern and hurried ahead. I saw a body that resembled Mr. Laimbeer's form. Then somebody said that there was a dead body up ahead. I went ahead and saw what looked to be Mr. Pell. There was a hat lying upon the tracks. I picked it up. It was his."

Knew Pell Was Killed. "I knew to a certainty that Mr. Pell had been killed, but I could not think of which way to break the news to his wife out there in the automobile."

Mr. Vanderbilt's voice sank as he proceeded.

"I returned to my automobile and told Mrs. Pell that a terrible accident had taken place. I said that we would take her to the hotel."

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